within oak-traceried screens on each side of the window. The organ is a present to the chapel. The south transept is at present unoccupied with seats.

The chancel has two sedilia of stone of a florid character, the crockets, finials, and other carving, being combinations of the founder's arms. The crockets, &c., of credence table, are formed of vine leaves and wheat-ears. On each side of the chancel are seats, with traceried fronts. The whole of the chancel is paved with Minton's tiles, in blue, red, and buff patterns. The chancel is separated from the nave by a low traceried screen: this, with the pulpit, reading-desk, and lectern, form a good combination of carved work. The east window is filled with stained glass, not yet quite finished; the other windows of the chancel contain stained glass. Stained glass for the north and south, and two of the nave windows, have also been presented. Other liberal presents have been bestowed by persons interested in the institution.

Adjoining the chapel is a robing-room and bell-turret, seen in our view of the exterior, which shows the west end and south side.

The chapel is approached, from the hospital, by a corridor about 85 feet in length, so that the patients may not be exposed to external air in bad weather. There is also an external entrance from the airing-ground, which can be used in summer.

The roof of the chapel is of deal, open timber framed, hammer beam trussed, with diagonal ties, curved struts, arches, and pendants, the spandrills, &c. filled in with tracery. The whole is stained, and very effective.

Externally, the walls are of Kentish rag, and all the decorative parts are of Caen stone. The roof is covered with *old* plain tiles, interlaced with terro-metallic round-end tiles. The low part of the corridor is of red brick, to correspond with the hospital; and the other part, built to correspond with the chapel, is lofty, gabled, and otherwise rendered more prominent so as to unite, as easily and unobtrusively as possible, with the main building. The floor of the chapel is about four feet above the natural surface of the ground. There will be a grass terrace round the building; and between the buttresses are areas, to prevent the ground coming against the walls.

The contract for the chapel was taken by Messrs. Hopkins and Roberts, for 1,613*l*. The oak fittings were taken for 386*l*. The approach, robing-room, and some other parts of the building were taken by a schedule of prices, but the work has not yet been measured. The accommodation is for about 200 worshippers.

This building was erected from the designs of Mr. E. B. Lamb, architect, and is quite worthy of his established reputation.

PALACE OF VENICE, AT ROME.

DETAILS OF DOORWAY.

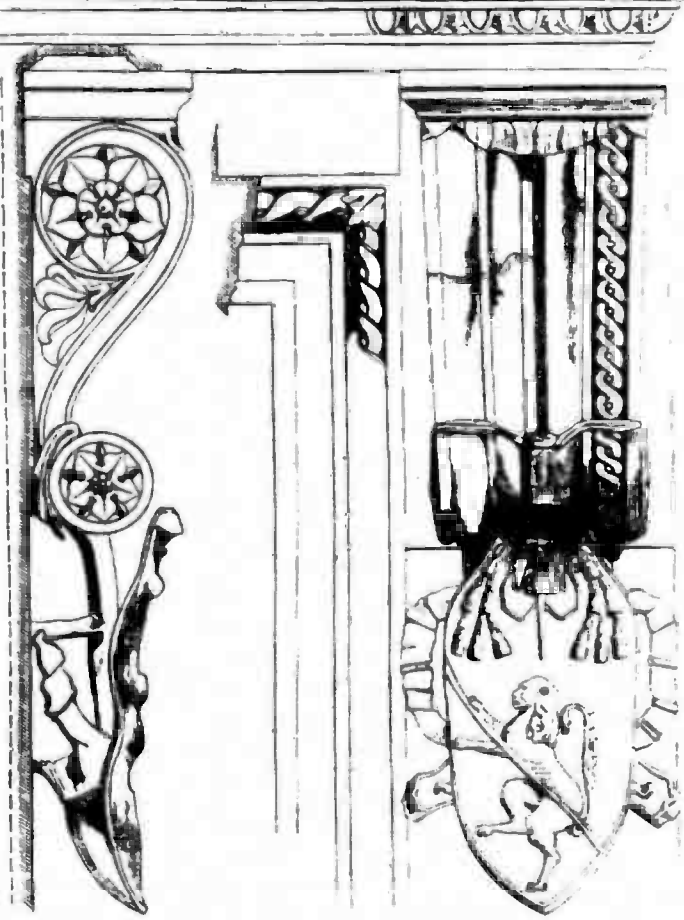
The Palace of Venice, situated at one extremity of the *Corso*, was constructed, like the Farnese Palace, of materials taken from the Coliseum.

This palace, which was formerly the residence of several popes, was given to the Republic of Venice by Pope Pio IV., on the occasion of the council of Trent. It is at present deserted, like many of the Roman palaces.

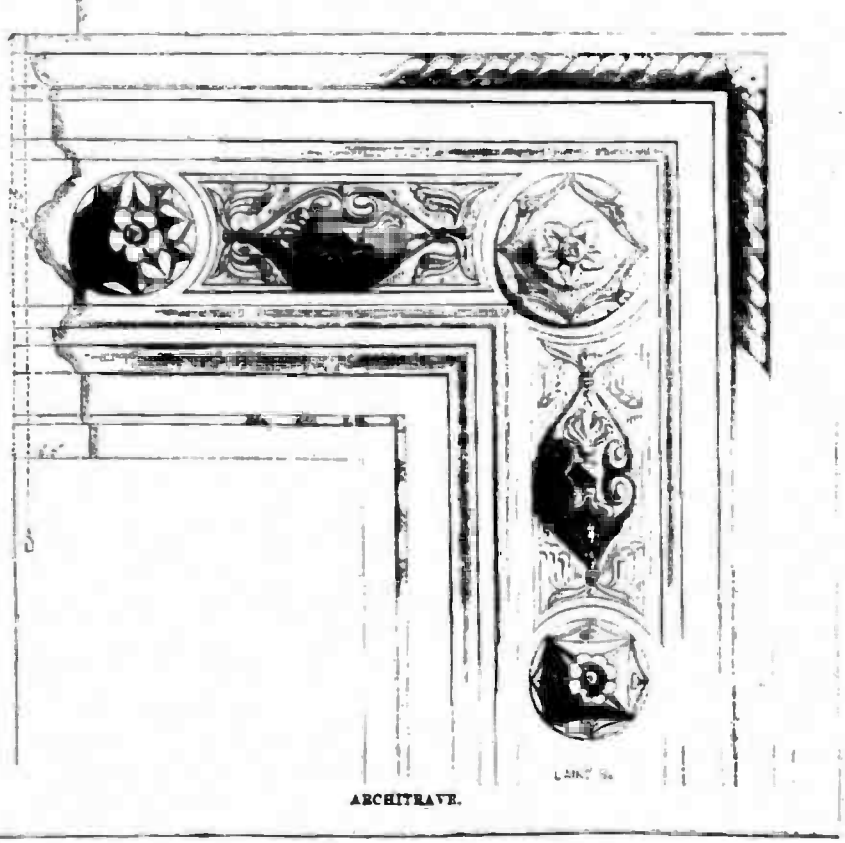
The annexed engravings show the cornice and console of the entrance doorway in the Square; and the sculptured architrave: one-tenth the real size.

Supply of Paris with Water.—We hear that two companies have recently been formed in Paris for supplying that city with water by pipes to every house, similar to London.

DOORWAY, PALACE OF VENICE, ROME.



CONSOLE AND CORNICE.



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